

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866.

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All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Arizona at this port yesterday we have news from Panama to June 12. Gen. Mosquera had arrived at the Capital of the United States of Colombia, and was well received. The Chile and Peru there was great rejoicing over the defeat of the Spaniards at Callao. Business in both countries was improving.

The mails by the Peruvian arrived here yesterday. Her arrivals have been anticipated by telegraph from Halifax, but only a few days later foreign papers have been received, in which we find some interesting details additional to those we have already published.

The accounts from various quarters of the movements of Austrian, Prussian and Italian troops all indicate an early outbreak of hostilities. The greatest enthusiasm in favor of the war prevails in Italy.

The liabilities of Agria & Maternian's Bank, which suspended payment on the 6th inst., amount to \$19,000,000 sterling.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to hire a suitable building, or buildings, for the temporary accommodation of his Department. Mr. Grimes (Iowa) reported without amendment the bill authorizing the acceptance of League Island for Naval purposes. Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) introduced a bill to amend the several acts to indemnify the States for expenses incurred in the defense of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. The resolution for the adjournment of the present session was then taken up. On the question of discharging the Finance Committee from further consideration of the resolution, the vote stood, yeas 25, nays 25. The last bill was called up and considered until the adjournment.

In the House, a bill was introduced for the adjournment of the Iowa Central Railroad. The Senate amendments to the bill for the protection of travelers was reported back with amendment that they be non-concurrent.

The House voted yesterday to add \$6,000,000 per annum to the pension list, making \$22,000,000 in all. The increase arises from including provost-marshals, &c., from an addition of \$2 per month for each child under sixteen, &c. An attempt was made to raise the lowest grade of pension from \$8 to \$12 a month, but it failed, and the House passed the bill under the previous question, as reported from Committee.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Education met yesterday. A communication was presented from the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, asking for \$6,000 wherewith to purchase a site for a new grammar school in that ward. Three thousand dollars was also asked for necessary repairs to several schools. A resolution of thanks to the Board for attention shown to the Boston School Committee while recently visiting this city, was received. A resolution respecting the unexpended balances of the appropriations for the support of the Free Academy was adopted. A motion arranging the salaries of the principals of the Female Primary Departments, also passed. It was resolved, in conformity to a report presented by the Committee on Consolidation, that the President and Clerk be directed not to sign any warrants for the salaries of teachers in the grammar department of Ward School No. 31, Seventh Ward, until the attendance of girls is prohibited by the Trustees.

The funeral of the late Hon. James Humphrey, M. C., took place from the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, yesterday. The body of Frederick Augustus Koppel, a German weaver, 55 years of age, who left Bremen March 30, 1866, for this city, was found suspended to a tree in Lindfield's Woods, near Ninth-st., Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The cause of the suicide is not yet known. Thirty liquor-dealers were arrested in Brooklyn yesterday for selling without a license. The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to assign the nine Assembly Districts of Kings County under the last census presented their report at the last meeting of the Board. It will be found elsewhere. The fair factory of Michael C. Links, Walworth-st., Brooklyn, was entered by burglars. Three men were arrested on suspicion.

Four new cases of cholera are reported as having occurred in this city yesterday: the first, a colored woman named Anne Crosby, residing at No. 228 Church-st., who was attacked by the disease early yesterday morning, and died after scarcely 12 hours' illness; second, Patrolman Peck of the First Precinct, was attacked yesterday afternoon, and at a late hour last evening was not expected to recover. A third case was reported at Manhattanville, but nothing positive was known concerning it at latest accounts. The disease seems to have broken the South at Queensbury, two cases having occurred on board the bulk heads. Two deaths from cholera and one from typhoid fever also occurred on the hospital-ship Falcon.

A regular meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners was held yesterday. A communication stating the number of feet of hose in use by the Department, also others thanking the Department for its energy in extinguishing fires, together with complaints against different members for various offenses, were received. A series of resolutions reported by the Committee on Apparatus were adopted. A resolution was also adopted calling upon the Chief-Engineer to make such arrangements that two-thirds of the force might be ordered out in case of extraordinary emergencies, instead of one-half as at present. Several other resolutions for the better government of the Department were then adopted, when the Board adjourned.

Last evening Jerry O'Brien, 19 years of age, stabbed Katie Smith with a butcher knife, at a broom, No. 139 Prince-st., causing instant death. He then attempted his own life with the same weapon inflicting a frightful but not necessarily fatal wound in his throat. O'Brien was removed to Bellevue Hospital. This is said to have been the first homicide that has occurred in this city within the past three months. The trial of the brothers Miles and Daniel O'Reilly for the killing of Patrick Donohue was concluded in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Daniel was found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree and Miles assault with a battery.

There are extensive preparations being made for the open air indignation mass meeting of the Fenians, to be held at Union-square on next Monday evening, to give expression to their opinion of the course of the Government during the late raid. Money is still reported flowing into the coffers of the Roberts family, and daily accessions of circles which have deserted the standard of Stephens and O'Mahony.

Yesterday was a field day in Excise matters, the officers having orders to arrest all selling liquor without a license. In consequence the Police Court-rooms were crowded with illegal vendors, and attention to their cases precluded the hearing of any other business. A number were held in bail to answer any future indictment, and others were released upon their parole.

The Annual Exhibition of the Grammar School connected with the New York University was held yesterday in the Chapel. The base ball match yesterday at Morrisania, between the Union and Mutuals, resulted in the defeat of the former by two runs, the score standing 25 to 23.

The evidence in the Strong-Bennett case was concluded yesterday and the Court adjourned to attend the funeral of the late Hon. James Humphrey. The summing up will commence this morning.

On account of the state of the weather, which was too windy, the funeral of the late Hon. James Humphrey, M. C., was postponed until to-morrow.

Professor Love did not open his "Balloon Season" yesterday, but says that he will to-morrow.

Gold closed yesterday at 129, after selling at 129 1/2 and 130. There is less activity in Government stocks, but prices are well supported. In State stocks and Railway mortgages little doing. At the Second Board the market was dull and steady, with the exception of Erie. The balance of the market was dull and closed heavy at quotations. Money continues to be largely supplied on call, at 5 per cent, with loans at 4 per cent. Among brokers upon miscellaneous collateral 6 is the rate. In commercial paper no change. Exchange is dull.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. Fenton has appointed a Commission to select a site on or near the Hudson River, below Albany, for the erection of a Hudson River Asylum for the Insane.

The annual conference of the Western Unitarian Churches commenced its sessions at Buffalo yesterday. At least 250 delegates are expected to be present.

George Squills, aged 72, and his granddaughter, aged 11, were murdered on Sunday evening last, near Rossville, York County, Penn. Mrs. Squills was also terribly injured, and, at accounts, was in a dying condition. Money is believed to have incited the deed, and an Irishman named Donovan has been arrested on suspicion.

The failure of two provision houses in Philadelphia is reported.

Mr. Wilson's resolution of inquiry into Mr. McCulloch's sales and purchases of gold was again offered in the House, yesterday, and was adopted.

The Senate has agreed to fix the tax on cotton at two cents instead of five. We trust the House will consider the matter in all its bearings before concurring.

The bill to grant lands in aid of a railroad and telegraph from California to Oregon was debated yesterday in the House, and a good deal of opposition was manifested on account of the amount of the grants. Its opponents desired to refer the bill to the Committee on Lands, but it was finally recommended to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

On the second page of this morning's paper will be found notices of New Publications; on the seventh page Slavery and Slave Life in Brazil—a paper containing much curious information; a letter from our Special Correspondent at St. Louis on Fenian and other matters in Missouri; a letter on the Death Penalty with Editorial Remarks; and a letter from Kenneth Square on the Progressive Friends.

The House did itself credit yesterday by rejecting Mr. E. B. Washburne's attempt to defeat the bill providing for a proper exposition of American Invention and Useful Art at the grand display at Paris next Summer, by saddling it with the condition that the French must withdraw from Mexico. We object to every demonstration like Mr. Washburne's as calculated to keep the French in Mexico after they would otherwise have been withdrawn. Let us just mind our own business, and keep minding it.

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The extracts from the papers received by the Peruvian, which we publish this morning on another page, do not contain any later intelligence, but they furnish some additional details on the European crisis, which are of great interest. The enthusiasm which has seized the whole Italian people again conquers, as in 1859, the admiration of the whole civilized world. No one can withhold his sympathy from a people that makes such efforts for its freedom and independence.

In Germany, Prussia is gradually forced into the necessity of openly refusing any further obedience to the decrees of the Federal Diet, and this may precipitate the declaration of a Federal war against Prussia. The excitement runs very high in every part of Germany, and the Legislatures of the minor States are almost unanimous in demanding the convocation of a National Parliament and the establishment of a Central Executive for all Germany.

COMMON SENSE.

The Evening Post has a very bitter, railing tirade against increasing the tariff, in the spirit of the articles in which that same journal in 1825 predicted a stagnation of business, paralysis of trade, the rotting of ships at our wharves, the utter blight and disappearance of our revenue from imports, &c., &c., if "the Balk Tariff" of that year were passed. Experience proved the Post false as a prophet as it was unsound as an economist. We had more industry, more activity, more production, more wealth, and even more foreign trade, under that Tariff, than previously; and we rapidly paid off our National Debt under a Tariff stigmatized as prohibitory, while the nation grew up in every element of prosperity and progress.

The Nullifiers bullied us out of that Tariff as they since tried to bully us out of our opposition to the Extension of Slavery; and we ran gradually down to that they proclaimed a Revenue standard—that is, a pretty uniform tariff of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. But not only was our industry crippled by the change; Commerce suffered as well; and our Revenue Tariff failed to yield the smallest amount on which the wheels of Government could be kept in motion. Though we had no Public Debt, we could neither pay our way nor borrow, whether in America or Europe; and we went square back to Protection, in defiance of the Post's croakings, in 1842.

Again the Post protested and predicted; and again the facts made its prophecies ridiculous. That Tariff found us bankrupt, and quickly restored us to solvency; it found us paralyzed, and set every wheel revolving. Again our country foundered forward on a career of thrift and growth, until brought to a halt by the Kane-Tellor juggle and the successful cheat of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42."

In 1861, we went part way back again to Protection; and the Post once more foresaw general stagnation and ruin, especially in our foreign trade, which has been more prosperously under this Tariff than ever it was under Free-Trade. In short, experience has ever run exactly counter to the Post's sanguine anticipations.

Today, the Post raves as of old at the prospect of an increase of duties to counteract the heavy burdens imposed on our Home Industry by Internal Duties. It insists that every dime levied on imported goods is paid by the American consumer; while the cotton-planters are protesting against the proposed excise on their staple as though every penny of it were to be paid by the producer. Yet, side by side in the Post's columns with its demonstrations that a community which grows Corn or Cotton exclusively may wisely continue to do so, we find several such paragraphs as the following:

MANUFACTURES IN THE WEST.—The Lawrence (Kansas) papers are fairly exultant over the fact that a match factory, a rope-works, and a broom factory, in addition to the woolen factories, have an operation in that city, are about to be started.

—Yes, "the Lawrence papers are justly exultant" that woolen fabrics, ropes, matches and brooms, either

or soon will be produced in their young City; they feel and know that the diversification of pursuits as is thus secured will insure to Lawrence an enlarged and solid prosperity. They know that manufacturers prosecuted in Kansas afford to their farmers better and surer markets than they can ever have across the Atlantic. And the entire North-West is now "justly exultant" at the prospect that the establishment therein of woolen and cotton mills, furnaces and foundries, rolling mills and factories, is about to receive a new and strong impulse by the enactment of a higher Tariff. Yes, they are "justly exultant" at this prospect; and we pray Congress not to blast their hopes by refusing to maintain the Tariff specific and discriminating, or by adjourning before it shall have become a law.

COTTON CROAKING.

Though it is generally admitted that the great rains at the South are over, the rivers generally falling, and an additional area has been planted, even down to the 5th or 10th inst., on lands thus uncovered by the receding waters, the predictions of a third or quarter crop continue. A correspondent who has been traversing the South for three months past transmits the following estimate of the yield of 1866 to a house in this City:

Texas will make.....bales.	Product of 1865.
Alabama.....	415,381
Mississippi.....	363,651
Georgia.....	1,382,055
South Carolina.....	70,840
North Carolina and Virginia.....	333,413
Florida.....	125,000
Louisiana and Texas.....	275,000
Total.....	1,300,000

—Now it may be that Texas will not make half, nor Mississippi one-eighth, nor Arkansas and Tennessee but a fourth, of the Cotton in '66 that they did in '59; but we must be allowed to disbelieve it, as we disbelieved the now exploded assertions that, as we were not One Million bales in the South last May. We still believe the crop of 1866, with a fair season henceforth, will range from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bales, and that Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee will produce 1,000,000 instead of the 350,000 assigned them above. Let the result determine who is nearest right!

TOMBS LAW.

The Tombs prison, which has so often opened its gloomy doors to the victims of unlimited rum-selling, might yesterday, with great legal propriety, have been the scene of an unusual administration of poetic justice. A swarm of liquor-dealers, arrested for selling without license, were brought before Justice Dowling. There was not one among these men who did not richly deserve the penalty of the law which they all knowingly and willfully defied; and every one of them was as well entitled to a cell in the Tombs as any poor wretch who has been helped into jail from swallowing cheap poison. The proof was ready and positive that the law had been flagrantly violated in every case, and there was a ripe opportunity for a Judge of good common sense, with a tolerable respect for law and order, to offer up for the public peace such an example as all good citizens would have applauded. But the Tombs is not a school for justice, though it may or should be for Justices who break the law with a greater contempt for public opinion than even liquor-dealers. Justice Dowling has given an opinion which, we have not a doubt, was triumphantly retailed with every glass of rum whose pernicious influence flowed Tombward last evening. This opinion postpones all action in the case of the rum-dealers who have violated the law, in full confidence of impunity, till the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, as anticipated by Justice Dowling, renders the law practically nugatory in such places of justice as the Tombs Police Court.

The intent of the Excise Law is so plainly expressed, and its spirit is in keeping with so many well-confirmed precedents, that we suppose there can be but one opinion of Mr. Dowling's remarkable judgment. Here is a simple and righteous law broken at the start, not by a dozen, but a hundred men, and the best we can get from a metropolitan guardian of law and order is an assurance that the law is all wrong, and the lawbreakers all right. The significance of this transaction is unmistakable. The public will all the more strongly insist on the rigid preservation and enforcement of the law, lest it come hereafter to be a matter of impossibility to carry any law into effect, unless it be such a direct license for lawlessness and disorder as will enable Tombs magistrates to administer it cheerfully, and the Tombs prison to take in a larger crop of crime.

KEECH ON GAS.

Sir: Having received your complimentary notice on my action as a member of the Common Council as far as relates to voting in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for lighting the city with gas, I respectfully submit the propriety of allowing the entire result to appear in your columns, without being distorted to suit the views of any one party.

In all fairness, I should be allowed, as, in your opinion, I am to be "hunted, hoisted and pelted," it is but simple justice that those who are expected to do the "hunted, hoisted and pelted," should act understandingly, and without regard to "sect."

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make a contract for lighting all the streets, avenues, roads, squares, parks, public buildings and other places in the City of New York with coal gas, such contract to be founded on sealed bids or proposals, and to be made with the company giving adequate security, to be approved by the controller in the manner provided by law, which shall agree to do the same for the lowest price for each lamp or light per annum, or quantity when it can be measured, according to the existing regulations, and which shall be subject to the control of the City of New York, and which shall be subject to the resolution, and the term during which the same is to continue shall be for the same number of years as that contained in any resolution or ordinance inconsistent with this resolution is hereby repealed.

This is the resolution, and if any thing can be found in it to justify your remarks, I should like to know it.

Please state in connection that at present the City is lighted without contract, and the Gas Monopolies are charging just what they please, which is now \$50 per light. If any other method can be advanced to relieve the tax-payer, other than to advertise for proposals, as in the resolution, I should like to take advantage of it.

As I am at a loss to know why I should be particularly noticed in your review of the matter, and light on that subject will be very acceptable to me, I beg to say that I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

I trust you will allow this note a place in your columns. Respectfully,
ALEX. H. KEECH, M. C. Councilman 6th Dist.
New-York June 20, 1866.

Remarks by The Tribune.

This is notoriously an era of high prices—far higher than they have been in the past or are likely to be in the future. Mr. Keech seizes this moment to make a contract for lighting our City for twenty years. Why so? Does one soul on earth harbor a shadow of doubt that he does this to enrich himself at the expense of the constituents whose trust he is shamefully betraying?

We are manifestly on the verge of great improvements in the production of Light. Petroleum, Water, Wood, Peat, and other materials, are being pressed into the service, with hopeful prospects of early success. We verily believe—and our belief is founded on facts within our knowledge—that any required amount of light will be produced in this City within two years at less than half the present cost. Yet Mr. Keech proposes to saddle our tax-payers with a contract, fixing the price of Gas inexorably at current rates for the next twenty years! Who believes that he perpetrates this great wrong wholly for others' benefit, without expecting to fill his own private pocket by it?

At this moment, the Health Commissioners could get the dead animals removed from our City not only without charge but at a premium, were they not stepped by one of Boole's shameful contracts, binding the City to pay for ten years a large sum annually for such removal. So with other offensive, noxious

matter. But twenty years is a little ahead of anything Boole ever did, so far as we know.

—Ah! but the Manhattan Company had a contract for twenty years!"

So it did. But that was given as an inducement for laying pipes throughout a then mainly unbuild portion of our City. It was a hard bargain for the tax-payers; but not half so outrageous as this.

The farce of pretending to invite competition, while stipulating that the streets shall be lighted with "coal-gas," is too transparent. Why should the contractor be so limited? Why not allow him his choice of materials and processes, so that he produces the required result? Who can pretend that this limitation to "coal-gas" is imposed in the interest of the City?

Mr. Keech! if you are "on the make," improve your time; for you will never have another chance! And, if you put through this villainous job for less than \$100,000, you are scarcely more knave than fool.

MARYLAND.

A desperate effort is now being made to revolutionize Maryland, abolish her Registry law, and give her into the keeping of those who openly rejoiced over the Rebel victory at Bull Run. Strange to say, Gov. Swann, with some others who have been lifted into power by the favor of Unionists, are aiding this old-new party, which rallies under the name of Johnson. The Baltimore American gives the following account of its master-spirits:

It will be remembered that at the meeting at the Maryland Institute, some months since, to endorse the President's policy, certain prominent Unionists in the State, George M. Gill and J. Nevitt Stearns, who were not their friends or enemies have ever been of being loyal to the Government of the United States. The former having been in his efforts to prevent Maryland from seceding from the Union, is now laboring to disrupt the Presidential Campaign.

At a meeting in Towson, Baltimore County, not long since, one of the orators at a meeting of the friends of President Johnson, was Mr. Richard Grason, who was removed from the Judiciary of that Circuit on account of his disaffection under the Constitution.

In Worcester County, one of the leaders there is Mr. John R. Franklin, who was also removed from the Judiciary of that Circuit on account of being elected, by a large vote, to the County Convention and Registry law at defiance.

In Howard County, Mr. Littleton Macklin, who was expelled from the State Senate on account of disloyal practices during the Rebellion, is now in the movement.

In Somerset, we have Mr. Waters, the State Senator, against whom charges of disloyalty are still pending before the Senate on Elections of the Senate, and who spent much time during the Rebellion in Fort Mifflin and the Baltimore City Jail.

In Frederick County, Mr. Baughman, who was sent beyond the Union lines during the Rebellion for the aid he afforded the traitors in arms, has the post of honor in denouncing Congress.

Mr. Baughman, Mr. Thomas J. McKaig, of Frederick Legislature, gave counsel to the enemies of the men that preserved the State and Nation.

In Washington County, one of the principal leaders there is John C. Brining, also of the Legislature of 1861, and who is said to be a member of the "Southern League."

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National Banks is an actual deposit of United States bonds, and not a mere personal bond with personal securities, as is required in the Sub-Treasury act, therefore the law implies a permission to the depositors under the Currency act to use the Government deposits the same as individual deposits are used. But no such constructive permission is found in the act, while the most stringent injunctions against it are found in the act upon which section 45 of the Currency act is based, and we regard the officers of our National Banks designated as depositories of public money as using those deposits at their peril.

We have, with the best intentions, called the attention of the National Depository Banks to the stringent provisions under which they "shall be depositories of public money," and it will be for them to consider whether they will continue in the questionable practice of loaning the public funds or of treating them other than as special deposits.

H. S., who wants to know "what THE TRIBUNE is driving at with regard to our present Banking system," is informed that we are driving at Par Redemption in New-York forthwith and in Specie at the earliest practicable day. We trust nobody else needs the information. If H. S. will turn to Webster's speeches, and read those of 1815-16 against the further receipt of depreciated paper in payments to the Treasury, he will understand us perfectly, and be spared the necessity of further inquiries.

[Ed.]

STRECH OF GOV. MORTON OF INDIANA.

The Republicans of Indiana opened their campaign by a large and enthusiastic meeting in Indianapolis June 19, which was addressed by Gov. Morton. Concerning reconstruction, the Governor said he was in favor of the admission of Tennessee, but did not consider that the President had anything to do with the admission of Senators and Representatives into Congress. That is a matter belonging wholly to Congress. Care should be taken both to preserve the scheme of our Government and to exact proper guarantees against future rebellions. Congress may rightfully exclude the States till their representation has been reduced by an amendment to the Constitution, which shall take from the white people of the South the right to represent and speak for three millions and a half of negroes. He did not believe the Rebels were entitled to admission till these questions were settled, nor that they could pass from the battlefield to the floor of Congress in order to gain by their opposition to proper legislation what they had lost by arms.